

1. Notes for Doulton Fountain



The Doulton fountain was built by Doulton & Co, a famous pottery maker from London. Sir Henry Doulton presented the fountain to the city of Glasgow for the International Exhibition held at Kelvingrove Park in 1888. The statues on the fountain were designed and built to represent the British Empire, which was at its peak during this period. The fountain is believed to be the largest terracotta fountain in existence.

- At the top of the fountain is Queen Victoria.
- Standing over the top basin are statues to 'represent a sailor belonging to the Royal Navy and soldiers representing the Grenadier Guards, the Black Watch Highlanders, and the Royal Irish Fusiliers, as typical regiments of the three kingdoms.'
- Below this basin are four groups of figures representing India, Canada, the South African Colonies and Australia all of which were ruled by Queen Victoria at a time when the British Empire accounted for more than one quarter of the world's population. These figures are shown alongside various emblems relating to the industrial history of those nations, as well as the leading mineral, vegetable and animal products.

2. Notes for St Andrews by the Green or the Whistling Kirk (1750s)

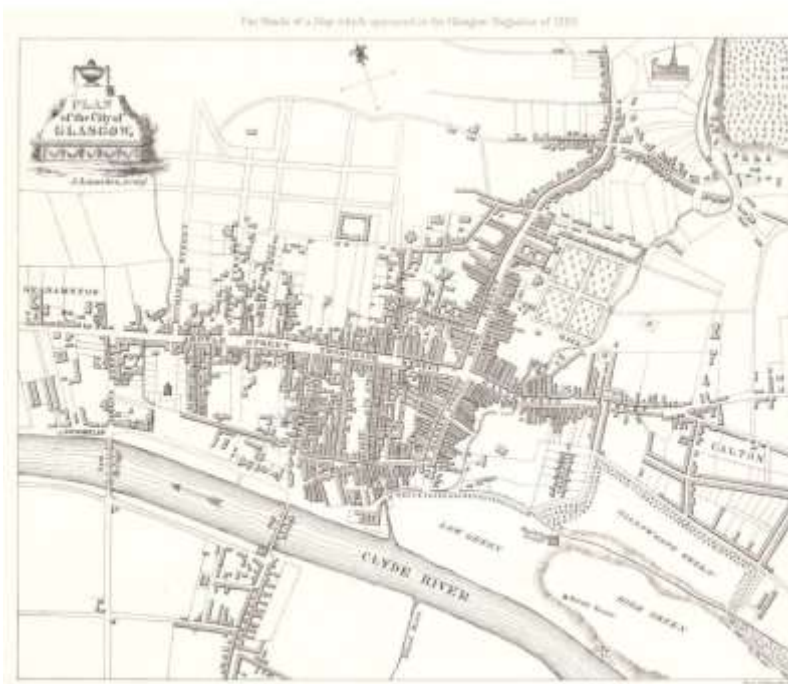
As more people lived in this area, they asked for better facilities, including churches so that they could meet and shared beliefs.

St Andrews by the Green is Scotland's oldest surviving Episcopal Church and was built between 1750 and 1752. Its style followed the fashionable churches and architecture in London. Glasgow wanted to be seen as modern and dynamic.

Glaswegians merchants were used to traveling and living in London to further their businesses, political and family interests.



in the 1700s Glasgow would have been tiny and surrounded by rural land, as shown in this map of Glasgow dating from 1783. There would not have been many big buildings, no pavements or tarmacked roads and the area you are going to walk through would have been the centre of the city.



St Andrews by the Green demonstrates how Merchants built new buildings to demonstrate their wealth, and in doing so, changed the townscape.

At this time the streets of Glasgow were dirt tracks and consisted of crammed unplanned chaotic tenements. The architecture of St Andrews on the Green is in direct contrast to this. This building is a display of the merchant's wealth and every day Glaswegians would have been in awe of the Kirk.

3. Notes on St Andrews on the Square – 1756



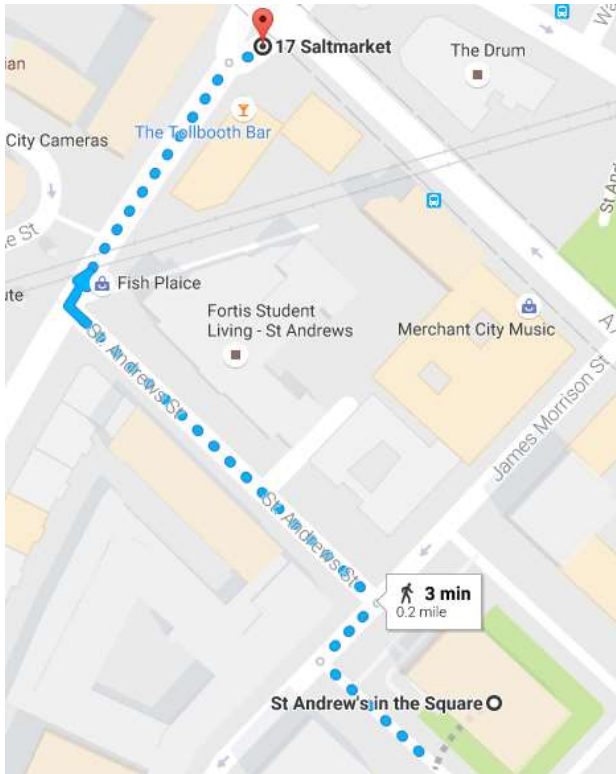
Built only 6 years after St Andrews by the Green which cost £1250, this building cost £15,000 to £20,000 and shows how the wealth of the Tobacco Merchants dramatically increased during a short time period. St Andrew's was built for the Church of Scotland and it complemented the new Town Hall which was being built at the same time.

Surrounding the church is a square of three-storey town houses, which housed merchants and other wealthy people. Glasgow was going through a period of rapid change and development, and for a short period, this area was one of the most fashionable and expensive places to live in the city.

Although you won't have time to go inside, the church has been fitted out with Spanish Mahogany, this would have been imported at great cost to the Merchants.

They didn't scrimp on the outside of the building either, look at the fancy pillars and decoration on the façade of the building. It is Glasgow's finest surviving Georgian building.

4. Notes for Tolbooth Steeple



Draw the pupil's attention to the Empire Bar and discuss the significance of the word 'Empire'



This area may just look like any other part of Glasgow now, but actually it was one of the first paved streets in Glasgow and was known as the 'Plainstones'. The Tobacco Lords, were the celebrities of their day and felt they deserved better than walking on dirt and getting their shoes filthy, so they paid to paved streets, and became known as the 'Princes of the Pavement'.

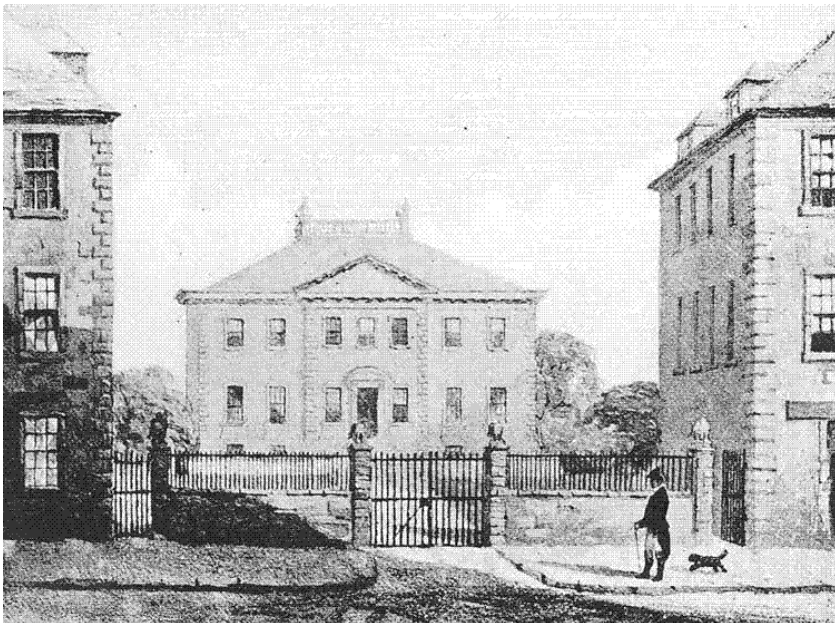
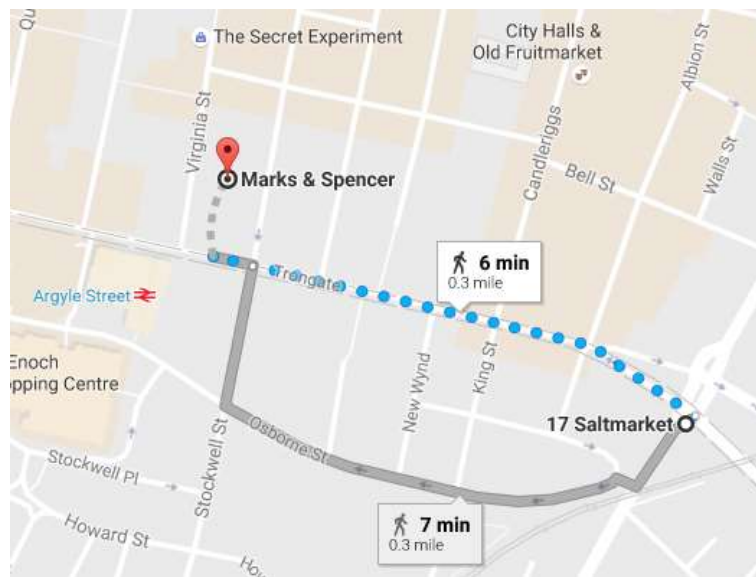
Think about the title 'Lord' they weren't actually lords but they felt like Lords and wanted to be seen as regal or aristocratic. It became fashionable for the Lords to cruise up and down the street showing off their fashionable clothes and they were described as having 'Scarlet cloaks and gold tipped canes'.

This is the beginning of Capitalism and making money by exploiting other people. They also wanted to show everyone else that they were powerful and were rich. Think of the silver slave collar and why it is so ornate. It was designed to display their owner's wealth and power. It is the same with the buildings and how they changed the city and townscape. These men felt they deserved the best. Think about the hidden dark histories behind these beautiful objects and buildings.

Trongate represented the city's heart; there were once assembly rooms for dancing and concerts. There was also a sugar sampling room for trading. The city's merchants would meet to buy and sell their goods, including slave grown plantation crops and sometimes the merchants were accompanied by their black slaves or 'Man servants' The Town Hall was known as the Tontine Hotel which burned down 1911.

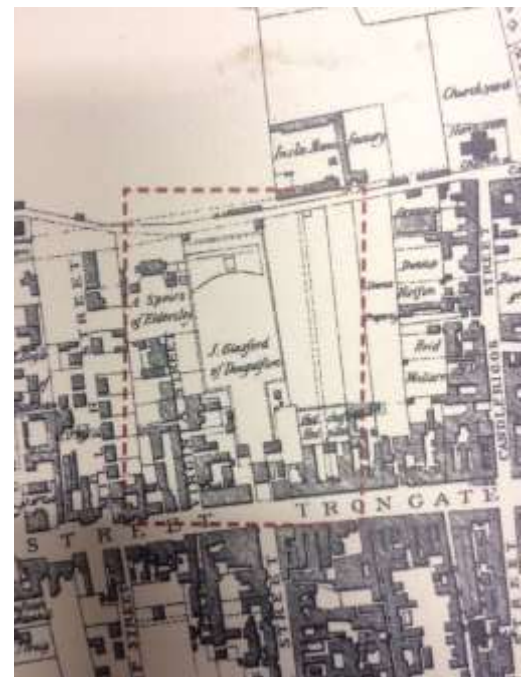


5. Notes for Shawfield Mansion



As we know, the wealth of the Tobacco Lords began to change the city. The Shawfield Mansion was built in 1711, but no longer survives; it would have stood at the foot of Glassford Street where Marks and Spencer is now.

The plot of land that the mansion was built on would have been the outskirts of the medieval city.



The owner David Campbell, a new member of parliament representing Glasgow's interest and investment in tobacco, sugar and slavery, was a slave trader and one of the pioneers of the Virginia trade. He looked to distinguish himself from the poor people of Glasgow and did this through moving his house further away. The house would have been on a large plot of land and surrounded by ornate gardens with large gates keeping undesirables out.

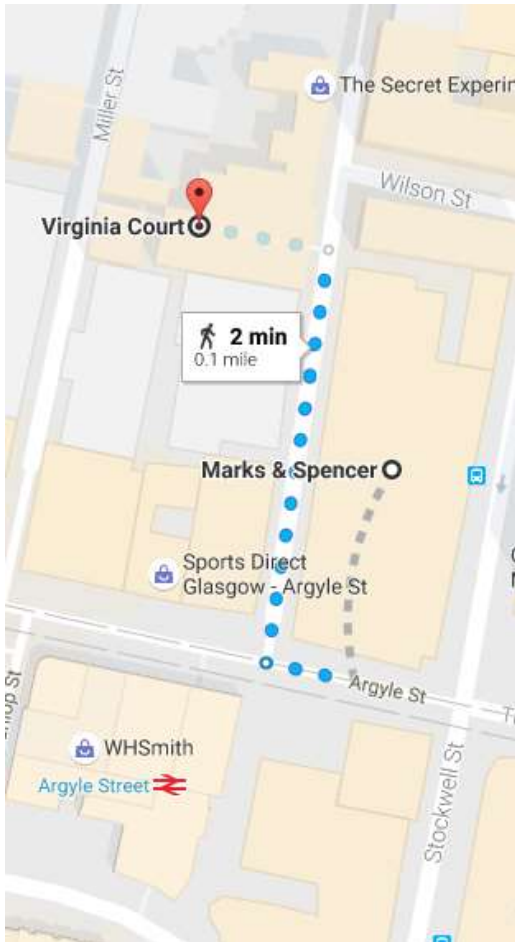
Shawfield mansion was the most modern house in Glasgow and set the tone for later houses for the wealthy business class to follow in the city centre.

In June 1725 it was destroyed by a rioting mob angry at a new tax law. They blamed Campbell for not representing them better. Campbell fled Glasgow and the house was rebuilt by later owners of the site. Although a new house

it was still called the Shawfield mansion.

Interesting fact - Bonnie Prince Charlie stayed there in 1745

6. Notes for Virginia Street



Glasgow grew in size and wealth because the British Empire's control over American and Caribbean tobacco and sugar trade. The street names in Glasgow also reflect the wealth and power of these businessmen with their estates and plantations in America.

Street names such as Buchanan Street, Glassford Street and Jamaica Street celebrate these rich families and their interests in colonial plantations.

Virginia Street was home to one of the largest houses in Glasgow – the Virginia Mansion, influenced by its neighbour the Shawfield Mansion; this house was bigger and flashier. Virginia Street became the new place to be seen, it was the first completed new street of the new up and coming Glasgow and if you walk along it you can find evidence of this.

Imperial Glasgow: office of Colin Dunlop Donald, secretary of the Glasgow West India Association. Virginia St.



As you walk up the street, you will find the faded business sign from the picture. It says **Office of Colin Dunlop, Secretary of the Glasgow West Indian Association**. The Glasgow West Indian Association was a pro Slavery group.

Useful links to out more about Colin Dunlop –

<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/media-new/individuals/42997.jpg?836>
<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/42997>

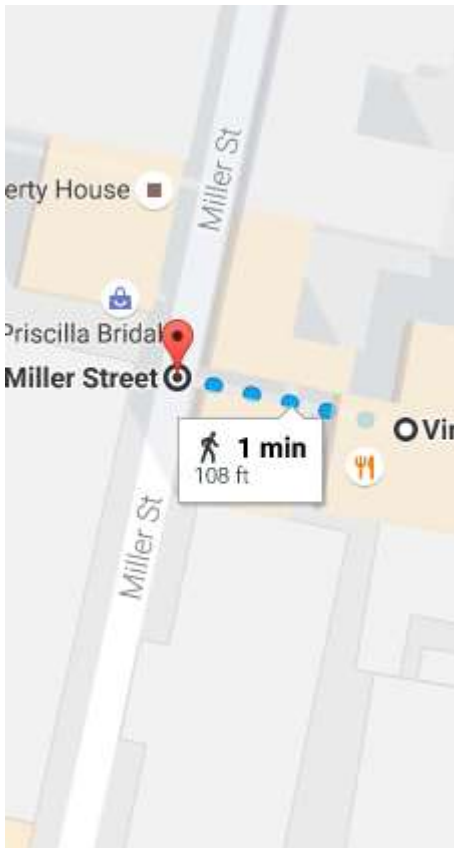
The house and business may have gone but the name Virginia Street is an important reminder about Glasgow's historic connection to Slavery.

7. Notes for Virginia Galleries

Imperial Glasgow: Underpass leading into former site of Virginia Galleries.



This is the former site of Virginia Galleries, there was a building here but it was recently knocked down. The building was originally known as the Tobacco exchange, as this is where Merchants brought tobacco to be auctioned. As the Slave Trade progressed it would later become known as the Sugar Exchange and finally was known as Virginia Galleries.



Millar Street was built up after 1773, it was called Millar Street because the land belong to a Mr Millar of Westerton.

The street attracted many businesses, such as the Glasgow arms bank, their partners invested in the tobacco, sugar and Slave trade.

There is one surviving house from the 1770s and this is the building pictured. It is number 42 and is today called the Tobacco Merchants House. Tobacco Merchants were also called Tobacco Lairds. They were not as wealthy or powerful as the Tobacco Lords but, as shown by this house, they still did pretty well for themselves.

At GoMA, you will learn more about the history of the Cunninghame Mansion.

